HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

Compiled and edited by

John H. Crothers
James P. Lorentz
Donald A. Sherman
Marilyn M. Vihman

© 1979 by The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University
All rights reserved
Printed in the United States of America

615 Maung	615 Maung	615 Maung
615 01 p[01] [b][60] (allo,free)	08 n-laminal[02]	51 i [i-retroflexed][64] [iota][65]
615 02 t-laminal[01 02] [d-laminal][60] (allo,free)	09 n	52 epsilon [epsilon-retroflexed][64]
615 03 t[01] [d][60] (allo,free) [t-interdental][03 61] (free)	10 n-retroflex	53 a [a-retroflexed][64] [a-front][06 66] [a-long][67] (free) [schwa][68]
615 04 t-retroflex[01] [d-retroflex][60] (allo,free)	11 eng [eng-prevelar][63]	54 u [u-retroflexed][64] [upsilon][65]
615 05 k[01] *[w] [g][62]	12 l	55 o-open [o-open-retroflexed][64]
615 06 gamma[30]	13 l-retroflex	56 yod
615 07 m	14 r-trill[04]	57 w[69] (tag(-),free) */k/
	15 r-flap-retroflex[31]	
	16 r-approximant-retroflex[05]	
	17 glottal stop[32] (limited)	

615 $a Maung $d Australian $e N Australia (Goulburn Island) $f 200 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

615 $a Capell, A. and H.E. Hinch $b 1970 $c Maung Grammar $f (Janua Linguarum, Series Practica, 98) $g The Hague: Mouton $q informants $r unknown

615 $a **INTONATION** $A "The three relative levels of pitch are indicated in ascending order 1 [low], 2 [mid], 3 [high].... The 3-1 contour means statement or narrative.... The 3-2-3 contour indicates that a question is being asked.... The 3-2-3-2 contour signifies distance of the hearer.... The 3-3 contour indicates the continuation of an action or the distance of an object referred to by the speaker.... The 3-2 contour usually indicates non-finality. It may be used with items in a list, but the items are not then in focus as such.... [The 2-3 contour] is used when listing or counting items and also when the sequence of events referred to is in focus.... General mid level of pitch is used in normal conversation.... A general high level of pitch indicates an attitude of excitement in the speaker.... A general low level used with the 3-2 contour indicates a sullen attitude." (p.27-32)

615 $a **PHONOLOGICAL WORD** $A (C)(C)V(C)(C)(C(C)V(C)(C))... $A initial C: all but /gamma, n-retroflex, r-flap-retroflex/ $A initial CC: [g.w], /eng.yod/ $A final CC: liquid, lateral, glide + velar; /w/ + C $A initial V: /a/, sometimes /epsilon, o-open/ (p.24f)

615 $a **STRESS** $A "Stress is not contrastive and varies freely within certain limits. The first two syllables of words up to three syllables in length tend to be equally stressed.... On words of four syllables or longer stress tends to fall on the penultimate and additional stresses may fall on alternate preceding syllables.... However, when a closed syllable...precedes the penultimate, it tends to take the primary stress." (p.27)

615 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)(C)V(C)(C)

615 01 $A The voiceless stops have "the tension of lenes." (p.18)

615 02 $A For /t-laminal, n-laminal/, "while the blade of the tongue makes contact with the front palate the tongue tip touches the lower front teeth--the normal formation of these sounds in the Australian languages." (p.18)

615 03 $A [t-interdental] might vary to voiced since it only occurs intervocalically. The source is unclear on this point, particularly since the phonetic transcription does not distinguish between voiced and voiceless stops. [JL]

615 04 $A /r-trill/ is described as "rolled or flapped." (p.18)

615 05 $A /r-approximant-retroflex/ is described as a "fricative 'r' of Southern British 'run'" (p.18) and "a non-syllabic retroflexed vocoid with approximately the same tongue position as the preceding vowel." (p.22) Also called a "semivowel" here and on p.21.

615 06 $A The symbol used for [a-front] is "a-trema," and it is close to cardinal vowel 4. The discussion seems to confuse "fronting" and "raising." See p.23.

615 30 $A "The velar fricative /gamma/ is phonemic. Only one minimal pair and several analogous pairs have been recorded." (p.18-19)

615 31 $A /r-flap-retroflex/ "occurs word medially only, intervocalically and in consonant clusters. It contrasts within the syllable with /r-trill/, but no minimal pairs have been found." (p.18)

615 32 $A "An extra-systematic /glottal stop/ phoneme...occurs only in exclamations." (p.17)

615 60 $A "The stop phonemes [except /k/] tend to be voiced in pre-stop position and voiceless in post-stop and word final position. Following the nasals they are voiced, and elsewhere they vary freely between voiced and voiceless." (p.21)

615 61 $A "An interdental stop [t-interdental] occurs in just three words, where it is in free variation with [d]." (p.21)

615 62 $A "/k/ tends to be voiceless in both pre-stop and post-stop and word final positions, voiced after nasals, and voiced or voiceless elsewhere." (p.21)

615 63 $A "In word-initial position preceding /epsilon/, /eng/ tends to be fronted." (p.22)

615 64 $A "All vowels tend to be retroflexed before retroflex consonants." (p.23)

615 65 $A "Alveolar consonants lower high vowels and raise low vowels." (p.23) However, it is not clear from the phonetic examples what the conditions for the occurrence of [iota] are.

615 66 $A /a/ is realized as [a-front] before alveolar consonants.

615 67 $A "The vowel /a/...may be realized [as] long--though length is not phonemic." (p.23)

615 68 $A /a/ is realized as [schwa] "initially and finally." (p.24)

615 69 $A /k/ may be realized as [w] before /u/ "by many speakers." (p.19)